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Accuser Offered Money, Heine Says

Evidence He's a Spy Claims CIA Has No

to Washington to submit to deposition questioning by Mr. Raus' attorneys, and in the four-day session his testimony covered 925 pages.

His story: After the flag incident, he fled Tartu, his

His parents, by claiming German ancestry, were allowed to go to Germany, and he won his freedom just before the Russo-German war broke out. He immediately enlisted in an Estonian unit of the German

BALTIMORE, Apr. 29 — Erik Heine's jutting jaw is topped by a tiny, grandmother-wrinkled mouth.

It got that way, he explained, because Russian political police kicked out his upper front teeth in 1940 after he tried to tear down the red flag with which the communists had replaced the Estonian tricolor on his home town high school.

He came here yesterday to hear the deposition of another Estonian refugee whom he is suing for \$110,000 for telling Estonian refugee groups he is a "communist" and a "KGB agent."

A CANADIAN

Before he left the Federal Courthouse, Mr. Heine, 45, now a Canadian citizen and foreman of a picture frame factory near Toronto, invited U.S. authorities to arrest him or interrogate him if they think the charges are true.

His trip turned out to be largely a dud. The defendant, Juri Raus, 39, a Bureau of Public Roads traffic engineer, of 5103 43d-av, Hyattsville, answered only one question pertaining to what has now become the central issue in the case: Is he entitled to immunity because he was acting under orders as a Central Intelligence Agency agent when he warned meetings of the Legion of Estonian Liberation to be wary of Mr. Heine?

That came when he affirmed the statement by CIA General Counsel Lawrence Houston that he was in fact on the CIA payroll when the statements were made.

15 QUESTIONS

But Mr. Houston and two other Federal lawyers ordered him not to answer 15 other questions touching on his connection with the agency.

Filed in the case yesterday was an affidavit from CIA Director Admiral W. F. Rayborn that Mr. Raus had indeed been acting under CIA orders, and therefore had "absolute privilege" to make the statements. To disclose any



—News Photos by Wellner Streets

Mr. Raus, outside the courthouse, with his lawyers, Paul Connally, left, and E. Barrett Prettyman.

details of CIA operations would be a violation of the Secrecy Agreement signed by Mr. Raus and the Espionage Act, the affidavit said.

That affidavit followed three previous ones from Deputy Director Richard Helms, each of them "a little stronger than its predecessor in a sort of "would you believe —" series.

KGB AGENT

The last one from Mr. Helms said Mr. Raus had been "told in a series of CIA conferences that Mr. Heine was a dispatched Soviet Intelligence operative and a KGB agent," and was "instructed to warn Estonian emigre groups."

BARRED

Mr. Raus said he is a captain in the Army Reserve, but was barred from telling where he attended an Intelligence course.

He identified himself as commander of the Legion of Estonian Liberation, and admitted warning members of the Legion about Mr. Heine and telling them to "check with the FBI" if they didn't believe him, then went on to admit he didn't get his information from the FBI.

Federal Judge Foszel Thomson said he will hear arguments on the motion on May 13.

925 PAGES

Last March, Mr. Heine came



Mr. Heine waved as he left the courthouse. Immediately behind him was one of his lawyers, Robert Stanford. At right is Ernest Raskauskas.

home town, and helped organize youth groups into guerilla units.

He surrendered because his parents were being held hostage, and Russian police questioned him on and off for three months, frequently beating him and applying electricity. He said the torture sterilized him.

Army and was commanding a Waffen SS company in Russia when he was captured in 1944. He escaped from a prison camp and made his way back to Estonia, where he organized an anti-communist guerilla unit, but was captured and sentenced to death as a traitor in 1950.

He said he "bluffed" the Russians into thinking he was a German, and was released along with other German war

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prisoners in 1956. He was granted German citizenship, then came to Canada in 1959.

It was while showing a film he had made of his experiences and lecturing to Estonian patriotic groups in the U. S. and Canada that he met Mr. Raus, he said.

Much of the questioning was aimed at establishing if he is the "real" Eerik Heine.

It was not until this January, 16 months after the suit was filed, that Mr. Raus disclosed his connection with CIA.

At that time, Mr. Heine's attorneys promptly filed documents charging "bad faith" on the part of the defendant.

They said that in earlier affidavits, Mr. Raus had "pleaded near poverty" while at the same time two private investigators working on his behalf "were junketing in tandem all over the United States and Canada" seeking to find derogatory information about Mr. Heine.

They added that at one point, Mr. Raus's lawyers offered to settle the case by depositing money in Canadian and U.S. banks on condition the suit was dismissed, and when that was refused, asked the attorneys to "reconsider their personal involvement" with Mr. Heine.

They continued: "The defendant would not auction his honor," and "plaintiff's counsel were not intimidated, but outraged" by the suggestion they withdraw.

The statement then charged that it was only when "not one scintilla" of evidence against Mr. Heine could be found, that the CIA entered the case.

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